

# Arlington Advocate

C. S. PARKER & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Devoted to the Local Interests of the Town.

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Vol. xxxix

ARLINGTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1910.

No. 5.

## PRE-INVENTORY SALE

We find in looking over our stock some specially fine items in all of our lines which we are offering our customers at 50 per cent below cost. Some of the goods were bought for Christmas trade and are fresh and good, and some are slightly soiled.

One item in particular consists of all kinds of shirts, some of them slightly soiled, with and without collar, Neglige and unlaundered.

### Below are a FEW of the many SPLENDID BARGAINS

Men's shirts from 25cts to \$1.00, former prices Baby's Rompers; from 50 to 35 cents.

Boy's heavy fleeced under vests and drawers, cut from 29 to 19 cents.

Men's neckties cut from 25 and 50 to 15 and 25 cents.

Fancy hose supporters, from 50cts to 35cts.

Women's aprons, reduced from 50cts to 25cts.

Sweaters for men, women and children, at 50 per cent from former price.

These goods are GENUINE MARKDOWNS from our regular stock. Come early.

## DOW & GILES

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Over 1500 records in stock. Step in and hear the late records.

#### Full line of skates and hockey sticks.

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## ABOUT TOWN MATTERS

### IN ARLINGTON.

All notices of concerts, lectures, entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged or from which a revenue is to be derived, must be paid for by the line at the regular advertising rates.

Arlington & Belmont Ice Co. are cutting on Spy Pond.

Costume party at the High school, and Arlington town business on page 5.

B. C. bowls the Dudleys in the Boston Pin League next Wednesday evening, at Roxbury.

George D. Patterson, of Kennebunk, Maine, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Kelty, of Mill street.

This evening the Young People's Union of the Universalist church is giving a concert and dance in Town Hall.

The topic of the conference meeting at First Baptist church this (Friday) evening is, "The Illustrated Christian Course." The reference is found in Phil. 1:11.

The Ahearn Bros. showed us a curious fish at their market this week. It was as curious (not to say repulsive) that even the fishermen could not give its name.

The Sowers Lend-a-Hand have issued cards for a cafe concert and dance, next Saturday evening, Jan. 22d. It is to be given in Town Hall, and Custer has been engaged to furnish the music.

We are glad to announce that Ex-Selectman Walter Crosby has recovered more promptly from his recent attack than was at first feared would be the case, and is now quite comfortable.

The music Sunday forenoon at Pleasant St. Cong. church will be as follows: Anthem, "Jubilate Deo," Reed; anthem, "Lead, Kindly Light," Buck; anthem, "And suddenly there came," Wood.

Selectmen F. S. Mead sells on Saturday on the "Romantic" of the White Star line, for a trip to the Mediterranean, making port at Genoa. He hopes to see some of southern France before the return voyage of the "Romantic." He is accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Frank V. Mead, of West Somerville.

gins at eight, will consist of music for the first half hour, and those arriving late will be allowed to enter between the selections.

On Wednesday evening the recently elected officers of Bethel Lodge, I. O. O. F., were installed by D. D. G. M. James L. Wilmoth and suite of Somerville. The officers installed were published in last week's paper.

Ruth, the little daughter of Supt. J. F. Scully, fell from a box while she was passing the time with her father at High school, on Friday of last week. Although the fall was but a slight one, it had serious consequences, for she broke the left fore arm in two places.

The annual meeting of the Orthodox Congregational parish will be held in the church vestry, Monday evening, Dec. 17. The recent renovation of the church and the report of the committee in charge to be made at this time, ought to command full attendance of members.

Miss Mary V. Kyne entertained the Entre Nous club at her home last Thursday evening. She is about to resume her studies at St. Ann's Academy, Marlboro, where she will be a post graduate. The young ladies present were Misses May Dempsey, Nellie Donahue, Alice Kanaly, May Mahoney and Gertrude Dempsey.

The rehearsals for the vaudeville performance to be given under the direction of Arlington High Athletic Ass'n, began on Monday evening at the High school. Mr. W. O. Partridge, Jr., of the Heights, is coaching the parts. The tickets are already on sale at Dyer's. When our young people do things everybody wants to see them, so it will be wise to secure tickets early.

Mrs. F. R. Walker has rented her house at 99 Jason street to Mr. George E. Stokes of New York, who, with wife and little daughter, took possession of the house this week. Mrs. Walker will spend several months travelling in the west. She will return to the east in the summer season, when she hopes her daughter, Edith Gordon Walker Caine, will visit her. Should this not be possible, Mrs. Walker will go to London to meet her daughter there.

The Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell addressed the Boys' Chapter Club Monday evening. His subject was "A Trip Round the World." The lecture was in St. John's Parish House, and friends of the boys were welcomed. As Mr. Bushnell is a bright and entertaining speaker and has had the advantage of quite extended foreign travel, he made this evening not only interesting but instructive to his hearers of all ages.

Rev. S. C. Bushnell exchanged with the Rev. Jay T. Stocking of the Central Congregational church, Newtonville, last Sabbath. Mr. Stocking preached before a good congregation assembled in Pleasant street Congregational church, a sermon which made an unusually strong impression. He is an exceptionally bright man and has a unique way of presenting his subject. His sermon was from the text, "All things are made new."

One of the most striking and enjoyable features in the Boat Club's calendar of events for the season is what the entertainment committee terms "Amateur Night." This will occur on Tuesday evening of next week, at the club house. The talented men of the club, the clever and good natured ones, are banded together to give a programme which will make a list of vaudeville attractions that even Keith might not be ashamed to bill.

In the early part of the evening of Jan. 6th, the entire upper section of the town was in darkness. Street lights were out and storekeepers and householders resorted to the use of lamps and in some cases candles. When the power was turned on the high tension was to much for the wires, which had been weakened by the recent storms, and they broke in several sections of the town. Supt. Reuben W. Le Baron ordered all currents in the town shut off until the wires could be repaired. After several hours of total darkness the light was turned on again, and a patrol was set to watch the wires.

Tuesday evening the officers of local Council, K. of C. were installed at their handsome headquarters by Dist. Deputy Sir Knight and suite, who happen to be members of the local Council, —J. J. Mahoney, John P. S. Ahern, James O'Mara, Charles Dunn, Wm. Sullivan, Wm. Slatery, J. F. Kenna, W. D. Graanan, F. L. Duff, H. P. Casey. The soloist was Wm. Phelan and the pianist, Jos. Cunha. The list of officers were published at the time of their election. Mr. J. A. Bishop, in behalf of the Council, presented Mr. Meade with an elegant travelling bag, which was an interesting feature of the evening.

The Elite Orchestral Club gave the first of a proposed series of dancing parties in Arlington Auditorium on Tuesday evening. It attracted a nice party of young people, chiefly from Cambridge, and numbered about seventy. Mr. W. J. Smith is the manager of the dances, while Porter Dorr and Arthur Clarke were the door directors. The music was excellent and the company a well mannered one. Several of the young men in the orchestra are employed by Olmstead Bros., the landscape architects of Brookline, and some of their associates in this company joined in the dance. The next party is on Monday evening, Jan. 17th. Tickets can be had at the door.

Mrs. Mary E., widow of the late Charles E. Glines, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Clift, 54 Lake street, Jan. 9th. Mrs. Glines was aged seventy-four years and her strength was not sufficient to withstand the attack of pneumonia that caused her death. The funeral took place at the former home of the family in Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, and was in charge of undertaker C. T. Hartwell of this town.

The guest tickets for "Gentlemen's Night," tendered by Arlington-Woman's Club, to be held in Town Hall, Jan. 20, can be procured Jan. 14 and 17 on 15, at Mrs. F. B. Thompson's, 16 Palmer street. A member is entitled to but one ticket and must present her membership ticket to procure it. The program, which be-

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This is our Second POPULAR PRICE SALE since purchasing this store, and we better understand the needs of our patrons. In buying goods in large quantities as we do for our stores, enables us to give our customers the benefit of the low prices of this sale.

Light Prints, per yard	\$0.05
Apron Gingham, per yard	.07
Large Huck Towel	.07
\$1.25 Comforters, each	.98
.25 Fringe Quilts, cut corner, each	.98
Pillow Slips, each	.124
All our 50c and 60c Men's Negligee Shirts, to close out for Spring Stock	.43
Men's \$1.00 outing flannel Night Shirts, for this sale, each	.79

15c. per pair, 3 pairs for .50

A Lot of Children's Black Cotton Hose

Size 6 to 10, per pair

A lot of Men's Black and Tan Hose, 9c. per pair, 3 pairs for .25

All our 50c and 60c Men's Negligee Shirts, to close out for Spring Stock

Men's \$1.00 outing flannel Night Shirts, for this sale, each .79

15c. per pair, 3 pairs for .50

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QUEEN OLIVES,	40c. qt.
SOUR MIXED PICKLES,	20c. "
SWEET "	25c. "
SOUR GHERKINS,	20c. "
SWEET "	25c. "
PICKLED LIMES,	10c. doz.
PENNY PICKLES,	10c. "

## YERXA & YERXA

The Clifts purchased the well known Rodney J. Hardy mansion on Lake street, where they have resided several years. Friends and neighbors sympathize with Mrs. Clift in the loss of a beloved parent.

A party of friends, to the number of about twenty-five, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Winfield S. Durgin at their home on Mass. avenue, Tuesday evening. The evening was pleasantly passed in a social game of cards, at the close of which the hostess served refreshments. The party was largely composed of those interested in Grand Army matters.

On Tuesday next President E. Nelson Blake, of the First National Bank, and Mrs. Blake plan to leave for Lake Helen, Fla., for their annual sojourn in warmer climates. They have for the past two years spent their winter vacation on the Pacific coast, but Mr. Blake's brother, Captain Blake, now advanced in years, is not as well as usual this season and it seems best to make Lake Helen their destination.

The basket ball season was opened on Thursday evening of last week in the Auditorium, under the management of A. T. Payson. The club played the Brown Class, of Somerville, and defeated the visitors in a game of 42 to 27. The attendance was good and interest keen in the sport.

Members of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Pleasant street church, to the number of twenty-four, had a sleigh ride on Saturday evening of last week. On their return, the company was entertained at Mrs. J. A. Lindsay's home, on Belknap street, with a collation. The evening closed with songs.

Clover Club Lend-a-Hand held one of its social afternoons at the home of Mrs. G. A. Smith, on Academy street, on Tuesday. The hostesses were Mrs. Smith, Mrs. D. T. Percy, Misses Ethel Homer and Alice Holway. There were five tables at bridge and those who did not play "puzzled over it." Ice cream and cake were served.

Hiram Lodge of Masons has arranged for a "Ladies' Night," in Town Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25th. The earlier part of the evening will be devoted to an entertainment, to be followed by dancing from 10 to 12. Custer furnishes music. The Weber Quartet is to sing, there are to be readings, and Wor. Grand Master Dana Meade with an elegant travelling bag, which was an interesting feature of the evening.

The mid-winter convention of the W. C. T. U. will be entertained by the local Union at Pleasant St. Cong. church on Wednesday, Jan. 19th. Rev. Sam'l C. Bushnell will give the greeting at the morning session at ten o'clock, while the Rev. Dr. Wood will address the afternoon meeting at 1:45. Miss Gordon, acting national president, will address the meeting, as well as others prominent in state work. The public is cordially invited to attend. The addresses will be of rare

On Monday Supt. Scully made an engagement with Capt. Bartlett of Peary fame, to give a talk in the Pratt Fund course, at the High school, on Feb. 18th. Capt. Bartlett has many views illustrating Peary's dash to the north pole, and much he has to tell of the wonderful expedition will be from the standpoint of an eye witness. We think we can promise that the slides will not be "faked."

The dead elm at the corner of Pleasant street and Mass. avenue was taken down under the direction of Supt. Wm. Bradley and the supervision of officer Duffy, on Monday forenoon. It was of considerable size, but the job was neatly done and with dispatch. It will make a number of fine chopping blocks. Supt. Bradley estimated the age of the tree as ninety years.

At the end of last week the bowling teams of Arlington Boat Club occupied the same relative position in the respective leagues as the week previous but the Colonials are only one game behind in the Boston Pin league and lead two pins in average. Atkins also surrenders first place in high total list. The Gilt Edge team occupies fourth place in that league the record being 8 games won to 12 lost.

The annual meeting of St. John's Parish was held on Tuesday evening. The following were elected for the ensuing year:—Senior Warden, Mr. George W. Chickering; junior warden, Mr. Wm. D. Elwell; clerk, Mr. Frank H. Hubbard; treasurer, Mr. Paul A. Bissell; vestrymen, Messrs. W. B. Douglass, C. W. Freeman, J. O. Goldsmith, Robt. Lennox, Wm. Marsden, A. E. Norton, C. A. Rideout, J. F. Scully, A. O. Yeames.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Chamberlin Benton have issued invitations for a reception they tender their hosts of friends on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. It will take place on the evening of Jan. 24th, from eight to ten, at their residence on Oakley road, Belmont. The Bentons occupy the beautiful old estate which in the earliest days was known as "Belmont," and later was made the show place for miles around by Mr. Payson and familiarly called Payson's Gardens.

The winter sports at Grindelwald, Switzerland, terminated sadly for Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Turner, on the 27th of December, in the receipt of a cable summoning them to the bedside of Mrs. Turner's father, Mr. Clifford Buxton, at Toledo, Ohio. They were fortunate in being able to catch the "Adriatic" of the White Star Line, from Chesbrough, on the 29th of December, and hoped to reach Toledo, Jan. 8. They had very high seas in crossing, something almost weird in their tremendous size. This delayed them twenty-four hours.

Friends received engraved announcements on Monday of the marriage of Mr. Ernest Hesselton and Mrs. Emma Gertrude Junkins, on Saturday, Jan. 8

# BAY STATE'S HOME AFFAIRS

Discussed in Governor Draper's Address to the Legislature

## ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURES

Necessary Because of Present Condition of Commonwealth's Finances—State Troops' Pay—Industrial School Problem—Meat Inspection System Should Be Reorganized—Milk Producing Industry Declining—Patients in Insane and Other Institutions Greatly Increased in Number—Effective Automobile Law—Railroad Bonds as Bank Investments

Gentlemen of the General Court of Massachusetts:

In presenting my second message for your consideration, I desire first to thank the people of Massachusetts for their renewed expression of confidence in me.

### Finances

The net direct debt of the commonwealth of Massachusetts on Dec. 1, 1909, was \$18,980,755.42. This debt on Dec. 1, 1908, was \$17,669,372.69. During the past year, therefore, the net direct state debt increased \$1,311,382.73. The net metropolitan debt, or contingent debt, as it is called in the auditor's report, was, on Dec. 1, 1909, \$60,676,311.03. On Dec. 1, 1908, this debt was \$60,428,223.14—so that this debt has increased during the past year \$248,087.89. There have been issued during the year, charged to the net state debt for permanent improvements, new bonds amounting to \$2,326,300, while bonds have been paid amounting to \$2,552,500. The metropolitan debt was increased by bonds issued for permanent improvements amounting to \$1,643,000, and was decreased by payment of bonds to the amount of \$8000 and a contribution to the sinking fund of \$1,368,912.11.

The receipts from miscellaneous sources of revenue during the year ending Dec. 1, 1909, were \$7,694,776.10. The state tax was \$4,500,000, so that the total revenues for the year, exclusive of cash on hand, amounted to \$12,194,776.10. There was paid out for expenses during the year \$12,222,559.24, so that the cash on hand was quite substantially reduced from Dec. 1, 1908, to Dec. 1, 1909.

We have in the last year, in both classes of debt, issued bonds for permanent improvements, but we have not increased either class of debt as much as the amount of such bonds. The net debt was, however, in each case greater on the first day of December, 1909, than it was on the first day of December, 1908.

The annual charge for interest on the net direct debt in 1909, reckoned at 3½ percent, would be something more than \$650,000 a year; while on the metropolitan debt the annual interest charge, which has to be paid by the metropolitan district, at the same rate of 3½ percent, would be more than \$2,100,000 a year.

I call these matters to your attention, and ask you to seriously consider whether it is not time, in making your appropriations, to provide for a substantial payment each year on the principal of the net direct debt. It also seems to me that it is time that the principal of the metropolitan debt should begin to be decreased, as the annual interest charges are constantly growing larger and becoming a heavier burden.

The expenses of the commonwealth were materially enlarged during the past year because of the greatly increased number of unfortunate people who had to be cared for in our various institutions, and we must expect this to be larger in the future. This fact should be taken into consideration in making your appropriations for the current year. It is obviously necessary, with the finances of the commonwealth in their present condition, to practice economy in every expenditure, and certainly no large new undertakings should be started which are not absolutely necessary, except those which are for the proper care of our sick and unfortunate.

### Municipal Accounting and Registration of Municipal Loans

The bureau of statistics is doing a large amount of work in connection with municipal accounting reform. It is a legitimate function of the commonwealth to assist its municipalities, and especially the towns, in devising methods by which their affairs can be better administered to their own advantage, and it is highly desirable that it should do so in the interest of all our citizens and of investors in municipal securities.

The very unfortunate occurrences which came to light during the past year in connection with the finances of the town of Framingham have brought forcibly to the attention of the people the necessity for some reform in the method of issuing municipal loans.

I suggest that some plan be adopted requiring the registration and certification in the office of the bureau of statistics, of all town and city loans.

There are many people interested in this subject who have suggested various methods by which this can be

done, and I submit the general subject to your attention, with an earnest request for prompt and wise action.

### Interest on War Loans

It has been called to my attention that there are certain equitable claims for reimbursement of gold premium and interest charges paid by the commonwealth on its war loans, which the federal government may properly be asked to pay, after enabling legislation has been enacted at Washington. The sum at issue is a large one, amounting to more than a million dollars.

At the present time there is no authority in law which would allow the governor and council to make proper contracts and arrangements for the presentation of these claims. Under section 79 of chapter 6 of the revised laws, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, is given authority to make contracts to collect moneys due the commonwealth of Massachusetts, "except any claim for reimbursement of interest paid by the commonwealth on its war loans." These claims to which I have referred are in part for "interest paid by the commonwealth on its war loans," and it is necessary for the legislature to take action, in order to give the governor and council authority to make proper arrangements to prosecute these claims. I therefore recommend that such action be taken.

### Education

The reorganized board of education was appointed on the thirtieth day of June, 1909, to take office on the first day of July. The members have necessarily had little chance to do anything up to the present time except to familiarize themselves with present conditions and engage a commissioner of education. As the old commission on industrial education and its officials went out of office when the new board came in, the members of the new board were themselves obliged to devote a great deal of time and attention to the ordinary routine work which was required until they could decide on a commissioner of education and get the new board thoroughly organized. They have now engaged their commissioner, and are carefully studying the questions which come within their province, especially the matter of industrial education, and how best to adapt it to our present school system.

They find that the statutes under which industrial schools may be and have been established are not clear; and, because of this lack of clearness, many questions have arisen in the past, under the commission on industrial education, in regard to so-called independent industrial schools, which need to be settled and which can be cleared up only by new legislation. The board of education will ask for such action as it deems necessary, and will explain in detail the reasons therefor and what it desires to accomplish.

This question of industrial education and how it shall be worked in harmony with, and very likely become a part of, our public school system, is a great one. The board has not had time as yet to properly study out and formulate a definite policy. It is not desirable that the commonwealth should rush into this matter haphazard, and without careful consideration and a definite plan.

We have an able board of education, which is earnestly devoted to its duties, and during the present year it will have time to, and will, formulate definite plans as to what should be done for the real advancement of this important work. In the meantime, it would be an unwise policy and bad judgment to create separate and individual schools for industrial education which would not be integral parts of our whole school system.

Much can be done this year by the board, and legislation will be requested which will permit such work as is deemed proper; but it will, after the passage of new legislation, require some time to study out a system before the board will be able to go ahead with a completed plan of education which shall include industrial education as one of its principal and component parts.

### State Library

More room has been given to the state library, and the trustees and the librarian are planning to use this space for legislative reference work. This will necessitate the employment of an assistant in this department, and I recommend an appropriation sufficient to meet this extra expense, and also reasonable increase in the salary of the state librarian.

### Free Public Library Commission

This commission has done excellent work for many years, and the people of every town in the commonwealth now have the opportunity to obtain books from a free public library. It is not desirable that the towns should have too much state assistance in this direction, but it is essential that the commission should be given more assistance. The appropriation of the commission should be somewhat increased, so that it may have additional help for performing its clerical work and visiting the various libraries throughout the commonwealth.

### Meat Inspection

During the last year much interest was taken in and attention given to the improving of conditions under which meat, to be sold for food to the people, should be slaughtered and prepared for sale. There was a feeling that meat infected with the germs of disease might be sold as food; and the fear that such conditions existed caused the legislature to pass laws intended to prevent the sale of infected meat, and also to order an inquiry by

the state board of health into the methods of slaughtering, in Massachusetts, of animals to be used for food.

Of all the animal food products consumed in this commonwealth, a very large percentage is brought in from other states. In these cases, it being interstate business, the food products must be inspected by officers of the United States stationed in the slaughter-houses where the animals are killed, and these animals and carcasses are examined thoroughly, by trained men, before and after being slaughtered. If there is anything which renders meat unfit for food, it is seen by these inspectors and the carcass is destroyed; and only meat which is fit for food is permitted to be shipped from one state to another or to other countries. I have personally looked into this examination in various slaughter-houses, and I am satisfied that the government inspection is scientific and adequate. This applies to the great bulk of the animal food products, consumed by the people of this commonwealth.

The local conditions which are permitted to exist in this state are not, in my opinion, good. The slaughter-houses are not properly kept, and many inspectors in the different sections of the commonwealth do not properly understand their duties; the inspection is not sufficiently careful, and it is inadequate.

A reorganization of this system should be effected, so that the commonwealth may be divided into districts, having expert inspectors who shall superintend all the conditions under which animals for food are slaughtered, and who shall also examine the carcasses to see that they are in proper healthful condition to be sold for food.

The appointment by the commonwealth of a given number of such inspectors to look after these conditions would cost considerable; but when the fact is considered that the people would be better protected from disease than they now are in the meat which they use for food, the extra expense, although quite an item, should not be controlling. While the expense would be quite large to the state, much of it would be saved directly to the towns and cities, as they would be relieved of that which they now have to incur for inspection.

I recommend that careful consideration of this subject be given, and that action be taken so that all these conditions may be improved and a new system of local slaughtering established; and I suggest that the standard of inspection be made the same as that now required by the United States government. I do not think our conditions in this respect are worse than in many of the other states, but we cannot afford to be below the United States standard, which is the best; and I urge prompt and wise action in dealing with this most important question.

### Milk Conditions

The production of milk and the way it shall be sold is a problem which seems very difficult to solve satisfactorily to both the producers and consumers. There has been much discussion as to whether the standard now required by law, of 12.15 percent of milk solids and 3.35 percent of fat, is right. I do not pretend to express an opinion based on knowledge in this respect, but I have not been able to see any way in which the consumer and the honest producer of milk can be properly protected, unless a standard of quality shall be established and maintained by law.

While I thoroughly believe in a proper standard, established and maintained by law, some conditions existent today seem to cause a hardship to the Massachusetts milk producers, because milk from other states can be sold in Massachusetts under many less restrictions than is the case with the product of Massachusetts farmers.

It is further a fact that for some season the number of neat cattle in the commonwealth of Massachusetts is decreasing. In the year 1908 there were 3300 head less of neat cattle than in 1907, and on Nov. 30, 1907, the record showed a decrease of nearly 10,000 from the previous year, so that there were 13,000 head of neat cattle less in Massachusetts at the beginning of 1909 than there were at the end of 1906. This proves conclusively that the keeping of cattle for milk in Massachusetts is not an industry that is growing, but one that is declining. This is unquestionably bad for the commonwealth. As the consumption of milk seems to be constantly increasing, it must be brought in from other states. Our farming industry in this respect is not flourishing. It is not profitable for the farmer to raise and sell milk under existing conditions.

I believe that the legislature should pass laws, if necessary, so that the farmers of this commonwealth can ship their milk through the direct agency of the railroads, rather than be obliged to deal through contractors who practically handle the shipping of milk for the railroads. Whether or not this would result in cheaper milk to the consumer, I do not know; but I do not believe it wise for the great carrying agencies operating in the commonwealth of Massachusetts to sublet these privileges to any one.

Every man who desires to ship milk to the cities of this commonwealth over the railroads of the state should have the right to deal with them directly, under proper regulations and conditions. The railroad should receive proper pay for the service rendered, and should not be obliged to take milk at every station; but proper provisions should be made so that milk delivered in reasonable quantities at particular points should be carried by the railroads at reasonable rates to the large centers of population where it is to be consumed. I believe if this were done many of the complaints which now exist concerning the milk question would disappear.

### Military Matters

The militia is in excellent condition. The maneuvers which were held during the past summer were most beneficial and advantageous. All the conditions of actual service in war time were present except the terrible carnage which results from actual conflict.

Our troops were ordered to mobilize on a given day at given points, ready for service. This proved a severe test of the commissary and quartermaster departments, which were admirably met. The troops of all arms, infantry, artillery and cavalry, arrived at the designated points on time and in good condition. They were well fed and cared for during a week of most active service, during which time there was some very severe and disagreeable weather. Arrangements were made to prevent fires, and the damage done to the property of our citizens by the officers and men was almost negligible.

Under the Dick bill, which was passed by the national congress and approved on Jan. 21, 1903, it was provided that troops serving from a state in connection with national troops under special conditions should receive certain pay. This did not contemplate that the state troops so serving should be paid both by the national and state governments; but some confusion in regard to the matter has arisen, and certain of our organizations which have done special military work in the past have received pay from both state and nation, while the great bulk of the militia has been paid only the amount specified by the commonwealth.

It does not seem to me that this is wise or just, and I believe provision should be made so that the pay of all the state troops should be the same, and that any money which would under certain circumstances be paid by the national government to such troops, either for service or subsistence, should be turned into the treasury of the commonwealth to assist in the general payment of military expenses. I would suggest to you that a proper law be passed to bring about this result.

### Institutions

The various state institutions are in good condition and doing their usual good work. The Lyman school for boys and the state industrial school for girls have both been somewhat crowded, but new buildings which were authorized by the last legislature will be completed early in 1910, which will relieve the situation. This also applies to the Massachusetts hospital school at Canton, which is a new school, doing well a very important work.

The nurses' home at Rutland is nearly ready for acceptance, and the sanatorium is full. The new accommodations which were provided for at the state hospital at Tewksbury have not been completed as yet, but they are badly needed. The Industrial school for boys at Shirley has been opened during the year. There are now ninety inmates.

The North Reading sanatorium for consumptives was opened on Sept. 22, 1909, and is substantially full at present; the Lakeville sanatorium will be opened in January, 1910, accommodating 150 more people; and the Westfield sanatorium is expected to be opened either in February or March, 1910, to accommodate the same number.

At the Massachusetts hospital for epileptics at Monson a building was provided for last year which will accommodate enough patients to relieve the crowding which exists there at present, and this building will be ready in July, 1910. The new Wrentham state school which has been established for the feeble-minded has about fifty patients at present, and new buildings to accommodate about 200 patients will be ready in about three months. At the Massachusetts school for the feeble-minded at Waverley there are at present 1261 patients.

The prison commission reports that there is no immediate need for increased accommodations in our prisons. The insane in our state institutions numbered, Oct. 1, 1909, 11,490—an increase of 499 this year, against 789 last year, 402 being the average annual increase for the last five years. It is safe to assume that the number of insane will increase in the immediate future at the average rate of 500 per year. The hospitals are now crowded, and there are more than 1300 beds set up in the day rooms and corridors, half of which have to be removed and stored every day.

Under these conditions, it will be necessary for you to make appropriations which will provide for something like 800 patients for the coming year. While economy should be constantly in our minds this year, we ought to provide well for the care of our unfortunate insane, and erect whatever additions to our institutions as are necessary for this purpose.

The trustees of the Foxborough state hospital for inebriates have arrived at the point where they desire to make a beginning for a new institution. They feel that they should eventually have a location much larger than their present one, where they can have a

large amount of land on which many of their inmates could work, and where arrangements could be made for a greater sub-division of their patients.

I understand that if this should be done, the board of insanity would utilize entirely the Foxborough institution, and that they could use it to most excellent advantage in caring for the insane, the number of which unfortunately increases from year to year. I think that the trustees of the Foxborough hospital are obtaining good results, and that your honorable bodies should take such action as will enable them to make a start in the direction indicated.

In this connection it has been called to my attention that where land is bought by various boards of trustees, it often happens that they procure land which is mortgaged. The mortgagee will not discharge his mortgage until he is paid. On the other hand, the state officers will not pay over the money to the owner until he can show a clear title and the deed is received for record. Under these circumstances, some member of the purchasing board has acted as an attorney for the owner of the land, while at the same time he is acting officially as one of the purchasers of the land for the commonwealth. This ought to be changed, and it might be wise to provide that the attorney general should be given further power to act in such transactions, and any member of the purchasing board be relieved from acting in a double capacity. This suggestion is made as a general proposition which might be carried out in the purchase of any lands which the commonwealth might wish to obtain.

### State Highways

The automobile law which was passed by the last legislature is working well. It is expected that it will produce a net revenue of \$175,000 during the next year, for use on the state highways; and, with the authority given the highway commission to check the reckless driving of these vehicles, it is, in the opinion of the commissioners, the most effective automobile law of any state.

The highway commissioners should be allowed to have sufficient money on hand to enable them to make advances to laborers and others for repair work. Where this work is done at present, there is not being money on hand to deal directly with such men—the repairs are unnecessarily expensive.

They should be given authority to buy small sections of land in different parts of the commonwealth, to be used for the storage of their machinery; and, when opportunity offers, should have the right to purchase land in various sections which furnishes good material for road building.

All these purchases of land, either for the storage of machinery or for the deposits of material for repairs on roads, should not be completed without the approval of the governor and council.

I recommend that authority be given the highway commission in both these directions, because I feel certain that it will save money for the commonwealth and permit the commission to render better service.

### Boston Railroad Holding Company

The Boston Railroad Holding company, which was established by an act of the last legislature, chapter 519, has issued certain bonds based on its holdings of Boston and Maine railroad stock. These bonds are guaranteed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company, and are, in my opinion, a safe investment.

As the holding company needs more money to expend for improvements on the Boston and Maine railroad, it will be necessary for it to issue more bonds, and as the money for these bonds is advanced it is necessary that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company should be able to dispose of these bonds rather than hold them in its treasury and so tie up a very large amount of money.

These bonds bear 4 percent interest, and, being based on the stock of the Boston and Maine railroad and guaranteed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, would be, I believe, a most excellent investment for our savings banks.

The Boston Railroad Holding company, in my opinion, will be a great benefit to the railroad situation in Massachusetts and New England. I believe the individuals who control the stock of this company intend to very greatly improve the physical condition of the Boston and Maine railroad. If this is done it will be a great benefit to Massachusetts and New England, and these owners should be encouraged by proper legislation.

Massachusetts cannot expect great improvements in railroad properties unless she is willing to help in proper ways—those who are willing to put money into such developments. I understand and believe that important and extensive improvements are very soon to be undertaken on these properties, and I think it is in the interest of all our citizens that those making these large expenditures for such improvements should be encouraged to do so. I therefore recommend that these bonds be made a legal investment for Massachusetts savings banks.

### Savings Banks and

## WASHINGTON LETTER NEW SHORT STORIES

By CARL SCHOFIELD Special Correspondent.

It is too early yet to form any idea as to how far certain elements among former Union soldiers will go in their opposition to the reception on the part of congress of the statue of General Robert E. Lee, which already has its place in statuary hall. There is not likely to be any organized movement among the Union veterans. Only here and there do the more fiery ones let it be known that they do not relish such a statue being in the collection.

## Objections to Confederate Uniform.

Lately complaint has been made of the fact that the Confederate uniform is shown in the figure, and those who do not like this say they could probably overcome their objections if this feature had been omitted by the sculptor and those who accepted the design. They forget entirely that General Lee's fame was won as a commander of the Confederate forces. However, there are not many of these complaining ex-soldiers of the Union, and pretty much everybody has settled down to the belief that the statue which Virginia has proffered to the nation will in due time be accepted by congress when the formal ceremony is arranged.

## Rumpus About Over.

The rumpus that is being raised is expected to blow over, just as it did when a lot of anti-Catholic politicians endeavored to work up a religious sentiment that they hoped might make congress refuse to place in the hall the statue of Father Marquette.

That movement was led by certain congressmen up the northwest, who imagined that they would win favor with the Protestants out in the rural districts if they tried to rule out this statue of the great pioneer priest, but the Protestants did not appear to think the proposition was what the politicians tried to make it, and hence the matter was dropped.

Congress invited each state to send two statues of favorite sons, and when the legislatures make the selection that ends it.

## Calhoun Statue in Place.

As is well known, the last statue to reach the hall was that of John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. It was given its place at the opening of the present session of congress, and visitors to the capitol take keen interest in gazing upon the marble figure that perpetuates the fame of that renowned statesman of antebellum days.

Compared with others among the older states, the south has fewer statues in the hall, but within the next year quite a number will be contributed. One of the earliest expected to be put in is that of the late Senator Zeb Vance of North Carolina.

## First Governor of Idaho.

Of the newer states, Idaho is the only one that has presented a statue of one of her distinguished citizens, that of the late United States Senator George L. Shoup. He was the first governor of Idaho after the state was admitted and was one of the first senators elected. He was one of the pioneers out in the far west and was a noted Indian fighter when the red men used to give trouble to the white settlers. Senator Shoup was a native of Pennsylvania and is remembered here as one of the most liberal hearted men who have served in congress during the past quarter of a century.

## Delving into History.

Several employees of the senate have had a task cut out for them which will in all probability keep them at work for several months. Senator Lodge is responsible for their labors, and he is responsible because of his unquenchable thirst for a knowledge of history.

The senator is something of a historian himself. The list of books he has written on historical subjects takes up quite a bit of space in "Who's Who."

## Documents from Fillmore's Time.

Mr. Lodge discovered during the hours when he was unmolested by politicians that he desired greater knowledge of the manner in which the United States became interested in the Austria-Hungary revolution. One of the first things he did upon returning to Washington was to introduce a resolution asking the president to send to the senate a report on the subject which had been made to the state department many years ago by a special investigator of that department. The following reply was received from President Taft:

"Referring to senate resolution No. 48, I beg leave to say that the papers asked for were forwarded to the senate by President Fillmore."

Members of the senate proceeded to have some fun with the Bay State historian, but the latter was more determined than ever to find the papers, and the secretary of the senate was ordered to institute search for them. Inasmuch as there are hundreds of boxes filled with papers, said boxes having no marks of identification and being stored away in a hundred corners of the capitol, Senator Lodge undoubtedly will be back at his home in Nahant enjoying the summer breezes before he gets the information he is looking for.

## Pension Office Needs Room.

What to do with the congressional rag bag is puzzling the brains of statesmen, and the prospects are that tons and tons of once priceless papers will be destroyed for the sake of room space.

In the pension building are some 2,500,000 admitted or allowed claims, occupying some twenty-seven rooms and weighing more than 2,000,000 pounds. Secretary Ballinger has asked congress for permission to destroy some 130 tons of this matter, and when it is cleared out four more rooms will be available.

## Full of Meaning.

Richard Croker a few days before his departure for Florida was the guest of honor at a dinner at the St. Regis, New York.

Mr. Croker, praising Judge Gaynor's oratory, said:

"His oratory is so concise. He packs so much meaning into so few words. He is like the old clerk whose master said to him:

"John, that's a very shabby office coat you're wearing."

"Yes, sir," said the old clerk meaningly. "I got this coat with the last raise you gave me."

## No Feltie Froth.

Senator Depew was asked by a reporter as he was leaving his carriage, examined last month if he had brought any stories back from Europe.

The genial senator laughed and replied:

"Well, in the smoke room of the ship I heard an interesting thing about a Montanan in Chester. Chester, you know, is walled. Its wide walls, on which you could drive a horse, are famous. You can circle the town on them.

"But the Montanan knew nothing about Chester. He had arrived in Liverpool only that afternoon. And as

he was walking along the walls he said to the waiter in the quaint Chester inn:

"What is the best way for me to amuse myself here for an hour or two before bedtime?"

"Well, sir," said the waiter, "it's a fine evening, the moon is full, and I think you'd find a stroll on the walls most enjoyable."

"The Montanan, ignorant of the popular promenade upon the wide walls of Chester, thought he was being gayed. He frowned at the waiter and said bitterly:

"What do you take me for—a tomcat?"

The Secret of His Success.

Captain Alf Gibson, land commissioner in the state auditor's office, used to take a very prominent part in politics down on the Neosho. Once the captain was a candidate for a minor office in his home county. His best friend politically was also a candidate, but for a different office. They can pained the district thoroughly, but the captain's friend did not seem to be getting anywhere. He complained to the captain, and the future land commissioner decided to go on a little private tour of investigation. He went all over the district inquiring of the farmers their objection to his friend. They were suspicious and hesitated long before giving any reason, but it finally began to leak out.

"This friend of mine," said the captain, "was a particular kind of cuss. He washed his face and combed his hair in the morning, washed and combed again when he came in from the field for dinner and performed the same stunt in the evening. He used soap, I had never thought much about it, but when I investigated I began to find that therein lay the objection to my friend. The voters thought he was too fussy. I talked and reasoned with them, but it was no use. When the election came on the poor fellow was swamped. He hardly got a vote. His washing and combing defeated him."

The captain folded his hands complacently across his vest front and concluded:

"But all of those people voted for me."—Kansas City Journal.

A Quaint Indorsement.

J. Pierpont Morgan at the recent diocesan convention in New York amused a group of clergymen with a story of a minister.

"He was as ignorant, this good man, of financial matters," said Mr. Morgan, "as the average financier is ignorant of matters ecclesiastical."

"He once received a check—the first he had ever got in his life—and took it to a bank for payment."

"But you must indorse the check," said the paying teller, returning it through his little window.

"Indorse it?" said the old minister in puzzled tone.

"Yes, of course. It must be indorsed on the back."

"I see," said the minister. And, turning the check over, he wrote across the back of it:

"I heartily indorse this check."

Full of Meaning.

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## WOMAN AND FASHION

## The One Color Idea.

The one color idea is very attractive, and a pretty scheme is illustrated in the blouse sketched. It is developed in lavender and purple tones and would prove effective with a skirt in one of the popular amethyst shades. The foundation of the blouse is of heavy tulle tucked and laid over amethyst silk the same shade as the tulle.



BLOUSE IN LAVENDER SHADES.

Heavy net in the same tint is embroidered with deep purple silks in an ornate design and used as hand trimming over the shoulders. Velvet ribbon is brought around the base of the collar and tied in a flat bow, with gilt balls as a decorative note finishing the ends. The bands may be edged with a narrow gilt and purple piping if more contrast is desired. Gilt ribbon should be worn in the hair to carry out the scheme.

## Fashionable Gloves.

Instead of wearing pure white gloves in the afternoon the fashionable woman is inclining toward a delicate pearl shade or pale apricot and tan colorings.

She is choosing for motor wear the chevrette of elbow length, with a strap at the wrist to pull the leather together. This is generally lined with fur or wool.

Women find it hard to approve of the sharp dividing line between long sleeves and short gloves and are wearing with afternoon toilets longer shapes, which pass in wrinkled fullness over the cuffs.

Gloves of two button length are worn with coat suits. The buttons are very large and are made of mother-of-pearl.

For driving mocha gloves in pale colorings, which, strange to say, wear much better than the dark ones, are popular.

Of course the evening gowns are virtually the same. Long white glace, with occasionally a decoration to carry out the scheme of the gown, are worn.

By their gloves you will know the well dressed women.

## The Touch Divine.

Follow with accuracy the model you intend to copy, whether it be hat or gown, coat or wrap, lingerie or robe.

If you would get the best from the French designer do not put your taste in the balance with his own. His is the skill of a master, and deviation from line and color, from quality alone, will sometimes mean final failure.

It will be difficult to absolutely follow this advice because repetitions of all French materials may not be found on this side of the water; but, bearing it in mind, those who repeat the foreign model will be less likely to distract unnecessarily the masterpiece of an artist.

Education in the art of dressing is gradually bringing out the American mode. We may yet become originators. Gowns are frequently made that prove American modesty equal to the task, but this is no reason for improving upon or destroying the finished conception of another.

## The New Tailor Mades.

Many of the new tailor mades are of cloth of most delicate coloring, such as cream, saxe blue, wisteria, apricot, pearl gray or even blush pink, the coat worn over a one piece gown and not a blouse and skirt. Huge metal buttons figure on many of them. Silk frogs appear on the front of some of the coats. Some lace up the sides, and handsome tassels seem never out of place. Rough and hairy cloths take a first place. Sable cloth is newer than crepe de chine, and so is knotted gauze. Royal blue, mistral and peacock green are assertive, mustard runs old gold, dark, raisin and apricot go side by side, yet all black is much more worn than any color, and on this the dull metal work shows up resplendent.

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## Fitzgerald Wins.

There closed on Monday evening the most peculiar and possibly the most exciting political campaign the city of Boston has ever known. A largely contributing factor was the new method of selecting candidates for office under Plan Two as it was called, nomination papers being substituted for the long obtaining method of choice by caucus and convention. To what extent the new way is an improvement over the old depends entirely on one's point of view. How the real and unbiased choice of the mass of voters is better voiced, or that "undue influence" is eliminated by this change in method, we have so far failed to see in spite of careful scanning of doings in Boston for the past few weeks. With the vanishing of the smoke of battle in the election of Tuesday, there may come a clearer vision and direct nomination win our favor.

Not less peculiar has been the array of men who secured a sufficient number of signatures to papers circulated to secure the placing of their names on the official ballot as candidates for Mayor. First comes Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, ousted from the office of mayor at the end of his first term because people believed he had used his office for personal advantage rather than to serve the city, with a yokel and helper in the person of Mayor Hibbard, lifted into office on the wave of public sentiment that overwhelmed Fitzgerald. Posing as the representative of the Republican party, though repudiated by nearly every man of prominence of that party, in city, state and national affairs, it was claimed he simply served as tender to the Fitzgerald machine, and the result of the balloting makes this plain. The same is true, also, of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Fitzgerald's real antagonist in the campaign was James J. Storrow, a well known citizen of Boston. Probably he represented, as nearly as any one who could be named, the business interests of Boston that are striving for a clean and business like administration of the affairs of the city, very largely composed of men whose residences are outside the city limits and therefore have no vote; but that they have influence was shown in the vote.

Tuesday was an ideal day for the bringing out of the vote and the highest estimates were exceeded, the total footing up 95,358. This was divided into four parts, — Fitzgerald 47,172, Storrow 45,757, Hibbard 1,816, Taylor 613.

Mr. Storrow proved the strong man he was claimed to be, winning the support of almost the entire daily press of the city, and the campaign managers of his canvass showed shrewdness, business ability and knowledge of how to use money legitimately and effectively.

Against this array of strength, handicapped by a record on which he in a sense had been dismissed from office almost in disgrace, by phenomenal ability and resourcefulness as a campaigner, backed by the candidacy of Mayor Hibbard (induced to run as a candidate by influences which we hope to see unearthing) Hon. John F. Fitzgerald won on Tuesday by the narrow margin of 1415 votes. But this was all. The large majority of other officers chosen on Tuesday were the nominees of those backing the Storrow ticket. Speaking editorially of the result the Boston Post said: —

"As to the future, the Mayor-elect has a great opportunity, such as comes to few men in public life. Let him, as well as well as his critics, close the chapter of the past. Under the new charter, let him give Boston a new kind of administration. Protected as he will be under the new municipal conditions from any obligation to mix politics with the city's business, it is within his power to give Boston a clean, high grade, efficient and progressive administration, superior to any she has ever had before. No one can doubt that he has the necessary knowledge, ability and energy to accomplish this desired end."

Representative Edwin A. Bayley has presented in the House a bill or petition providing for a subway to connect the North and South stations in Boston. This is one of the features of the closer relations plan between Boston & Maine and the N. Y. and N. H. R. R. The advantages of such a through line are apparent by the mere statement of the project.

The commission entrusted with construction of Charles river dam and water basin has the work nearly completed and will turn the same over to the Metropolitan Park Commission next July. The dam and embankment wall on the south side of the Charles creates a park of about twenty-five acres. It is now proposed to open a connection between the river and the Fens ponds, so canoes and row boats

may enter them; also to install a pumping station to ensure a circulation of fresh water through the ponds. The commission expended on this work last year the sum of \$876,532.

President Taft states a fact tersely when he says "an obligation is a mutual affair." If as a Republican he is called on to do favors for party men, these men on the other hand have an obligation to support party measures where it is simply a matter of policy and not of principle; more often than otherwise who shall be leader and who followers only. Ambition to lead often reposes in those who are the only ones confident they possess elements necessary to the successful leader.

At a recent meeting of the Republican State Committee, Charles E. Hatfield of Newton was chosen chairman in room of Col. Doty, resigned, and the new secretary is John A. Curtin of Brookline. Col. Edward Glines of Somerville, was named as a chairman of the executive committee. Hon. F. W. Dallinger, of Cambridge, made the meeting rather lively by protest against what he termed a one man power in the past, demanding that the committee as a whole have more voice in shaping action. As a result a committee of five is to be appointed by the chairman to report a new set of rules which will place more power and authority in the hands of the individual members.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, held last week in Sewall Hall, Mrs. Larz Anderson was elected to life membership. Eight others were chosen. Mrs. George T. Perkins showed as the balance from her last report, \$714.66; receipts \$1115.70; balance in treasury, \$371.94. There are 597 in the Home at present and 177 of the veterans are in the hospital. The treasurer of the Christmas sale at Tremont Temple, reported the net proceeds as \$689.25. The secretary reported that seventy-seven were admitted to the association during the year. The annual election of officers took place at this time and Mrs. Lou Stuart Wadsworth was chosen president. Mrs. John Q. A. Bracket of Arlington is a vice-president.

Mr. Burton Holmes will give a lecture on "Egypt" at Tremont Temple on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, January 14 and 15. Under this title, he embraces a wide variety of experiences and incidents. Starting at Cairo, with its streets thronged with a motley collection of the most up-to-date, side-by-side with the most antique of vehicles and costumes,—his pictures taken at the height of its social season,—he will sail with his audiences up the Nile on his private yacht the "Nemo," touching at all the principal ports of interest between Cairo and the second cataract. No travelogue of Mr. Holmes' is more picturesque and none gives a truer impression of actually being there."

## Moth Suppression Work.

In his inaugural address last week Gov. Draper suggested that the State Forester, F. V. Rane, be empowered to approve the appointments of city or town superintendents of the moth suppression work, just as he is now authorized to approve the appointments of the forest wardens, and that in addition he be also authorized to advise cities and towns in moth work.

There has been a feeling for some time that such a power conferred upon the State Forester would do much to facilitate the moth suppression work as well as doing away with politics in the appointment of those officials. In the past when a man unfitted for the task was appointed superintendent of moth work for city or town, the only redress the state has had been to withhold payment of the state funds for the work until a competent man was appointed. Naturally that delayed necessary work.

This year, more than ever before, the need of competent men at the head of the local moth fighting forces will be felt, as the work is behindhand and very little work on private property has been done. But very little private property work can be done, and at best only a narrow strip along the sides of the road can be cleared to protect people from the annoyance of brown-tail caterpillars.

That the work is in this state, is due in part to unfavorable weather, but very largely to the failure of a number of cities and towns to provide appropriations in time to take advantage of the mild weather which preceded the recent heavy snow storm. The fiscal year begins Dec. 1 and the cities and towns are compelled to, from that date, expend their moth appropriations before the state can make available its own funds in those municipalities. With the cities and towns unprepared to take advantage of mild weather, much valuable time has been lost and cannot be recovered. As a result, in some places, the work will actually have to be gone over twice.

Prof. Rane urges property owners to do all the moth work possible on their own premises, and in this way to co-operate with the state and the municipality in which the property may be located. To this end he has suggested to local moth superintendents throughout the state that they assist property owners by allowing them the free use of such creosote as may be required, and also, where possible, to loan them the necessary tools with which to remove brown-tail webs.

The infestation in wooded areas is becoming more of a serious problem each year, and unless sufficient cooperation is received from owners of private estates, the State Forester is unable to say how much woodland he will be able to allow local forces to attend to. If owners of such property would permit the use of the wood removed in thinning operations to go towards payment for that work, it would be a great thing for the promotion of moth suppression.

Prof. Rane is also very desirous of having his trained foresters mark such trees

as are to be removed in thinning operations so that this may be done along scientific forestry lines. This would accomplish two results, namely, making the timber land much more valuable in the future, and in putting it in proper condition for a more economical carrying on of future moth work.

## Deaths.

GLINES—In Arlington, Jan. 9, Mary E., widow of Charles E. Glines, aged 74 years.

BARTLETT—In Lexington, Jan. 10, Joseph Wilbur, son of Wm. E. and Ellen M. (Davis) Bartlett, aged 2 years, 1 month.

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TO LET. Suite of six rooms and bath in "The Alice," 15 Bedford St. All modern improvements. Rent \$25.00. Apply to ROBINSON & HENDRICK. 7auctf.

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TO LET. Apartment at 23 Wellington street, Arlington. Six rooms and bath; all hard wood floors, modern conveniences, hot water heat. Apply to C. R. WHITAL, 473 Mass Ave. 8jan1w

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129 South St., Boston

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

To the State Board of Insanity, the next of kin and all persons interested in the estate of NEHEMIAH H. CUTTER, of Arlington, in said County, an insane person.

Wishes to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of January, A. D., 1910, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same person

should not be admitted to a Private Court to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of January, A. D., 1910, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same person

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JAN. 15, 1910.

## EAST LEXINGTON LOCALS.

Our evening mail has come to us like angels' visits.

They are working on the new Nelson house on Maple street.

Mr. Frank W. Peirce's house is not yet completed on Mass. avenue.

Mrs. Herbert L. Page, of East Edington, Maine, was the guest of Mrs. Page, this week.

Mrs. Mildred Long and son have been visiting this week at her sister's in Hudson, Mass.

Mr. Moulton, of Middle street, is travelling south on business and Mrs. Moulton and daughter are visiting in Maine.

We have received, at time of writing, no notice of the speaker or his subject for the Men's Club meeting on Jan. 17.

Mrs. Keyou and daughter, Mrs. Estabrook, left last week for a visit at Hinsdale, N. H., with Mrs. Keyou's son and wife.

We haven't been notified who will address the Guild meeting on next Sunday evening, or who will preach at Follen church.

Don't forget the Character Party which is to be given at Village Hall, this Friday evening. The dance is given by the Colonial orchestra.

Rev. Mr. MacDonald, wife and baby, hope to reach Hood River, Oregon, on Friday of this week, as Mr. MacDonald intended preaching there on Sunday.

The Hill and Hollow Whist Club met last Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Needham, at 151 Mass. avenue. Whist was enjoyed for two hours, after which light refreshments were served.

It is impossible for Mr. Ellsworth Peirce, our more than obliging and faithful carrier, to deliver two mails per day, for the route is too long for any person to do it. What we need is another permanent carrier.

The postponed Neighborhood Reading Circle met Wednesday of this week with Mrs. Hattie Page, on Independence avenue. Mrs. Page led the meeting with "Oxford" as her subject, telling much in regard to its literary and religious atmosphere.

Rev. Mr. Ball preached at Follen church on Sunday. His text was, "Whom say ye that I am?" He spoke of the historical religion and said as Beethoven was master of music, Michael Angelo of sculpture, and Raphael of painting, so Jesus was the master of religion.

We have received the following item, giving officers of the Guild for the ensuing term: President, Harold B. Needham; vice-president, Miss Mabel Reynolds; secretary and treasurer, Miss Ednah Sims; executive committee, Miss Mattie Wilson and Miss Lois Page.

Are you going to the carnival? It is expected to come off right in our town, Jan. 24th. We find many towns people cannot tell you the precise locality. Why do they not get out a directory? We think the very name of Lexington is sufficiently significant to lead even the blind aright.

Miss Lois Page entertained a few of her friends on her eighteenth birthday, Jan. 10. They filled the evening hours with games and pulled candy. There was music, both vocal and instrumental, and Miss Cookson, of Charlestown, recited. Refreshments were served. She was kindly remembered by her friends, who left with many kind wishes.

Since the advent of Christmas the mild weather previously foretold for the winter has been dissipated and we have enjoyed the winter of "long ago," with good bracing air and nipping frost of the olden time. The snow still lingers and some are enjoying the healthful exercise of snow shoeing and find that there are plenty of places right around us for the enjoyment of this sport without going to Canada, or the Appalachian or Monadnock mountains.

Where are the street letter boxes? To be or not to be is the vital question. Some, even in this day of supposed progress, say "How dear to our hearts is the recollection of the old post office at Austin's store, with morning and evening mail, which seldom, if ever, failed us, and boxes at the upper and lower part of the village street." Wouldn't it be wise for the "powers that be" at Washington to weigh our postal facilities of the past with those of today and judge for themselves if they are what a village nine miles from Boston should have.

Rev. Mr. Ball addressed the Guild on Sunday evening. The leader of the meeting was Mr. Harold Needham. Rev. Mr. Ball spoke on a continuation of the morning sermon. He complimented the young people on their good attendance and the good work that they were doing. Of the nearly thirty years of Christ's personification of the Father, he was only three years in the ministry, preaching only a few sermons, but he went about doing good. He advised the Guild to work hard and be kind and faithful and this would result in happy, useful lives.

There is a goodly number of spinsters in our old town who help the male members of the community (when they vote away money) to pay for said appropriations, and the gypsy moths are no respecter of sex, and they are marching onward with a bill attached. Now why cannot said spinsters assemble and prepare to march or ride in the proposed celebration of April 19, 1910. They could bear impressive banners and thus more conclusively show their colors without masculine aid, in more ways than one, and, perchance (if the judges are impartial), one of the first-prized might fall to their ranks.

Follen Alliance tendered a reception last week Wednesday evening, Jan. 5th, to Rev. H. A. MacDonald and wife, at Follen church. A large number was present. In spite of the natural sadness attendant on their departure, it was a

pleasant occasion, for none desired to throw a gloom over their leave-taking. Ice cream, cake and other dainty refreshments were served. Mr. Chas. Spaulding, clerk of Follen church society, presented pastor and wife with a purse of thirty-one dollars and fifty cents, accompanied with timely remarks. Rev. Mr. MacDonald responded with most hearty thanks. Mrs. Mildred Long presided at the piano and Miss Abby Fletcher sang very sweetly two solos.

## ARLINGTON HEIGHTS LOCALS.

The Friday Social Club has a food sale slated for Feb. 5th.

The Sunshine Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Perley, at the attractive new home of the family on Cliff street.

Mrs. Frank A. Noyes is to entertain the next "Moonshine Party," at her home on Paul Revere road. If we are correctly informed, it is to take place on Saturday, Jan. 22.

A matinee bridge club has been formed by a group of ladies. We are informed that Mrs. Geo. W. Chickering is to entertain the first meeting, which has been arranged for Monday next.

Quite a number of our good people, whose hospitality is never lacking, are to entertain friends over the week-end who are attending the dancing assembly in Crescent Hall, this (Saturday) evening.

The annual meeting of the Sunday school of Park Ave. Cong. church is announced for next Tuesday evening, the eighteenth, at the church, for the transaction of business and election of officers.

Messrs. Wm. E. Bunker, Herbert L. Converse, Clarence C. Parsons and Oscar A. Schuetz are the managers of a subscription dance to be given in Crescent Hall, this (Saturday) evening. From all we hear, we get the impression this is to be the dance of the season on the hill. Hancock orchestra is to play and the party is to be matronized by Mrs. L. A. Hunt, Mrs. G. R. Dwelley, Mrs. Geo. C. Tewksbury.

The sand-man was around Tuesday morning, much to the gratification of those who have to travel out icy walks. There are few towns that care for their streets as well as Arlington. We walked over Cory Hill, in Brookline, last Sabbath afternoon, and it would have been a delightful walk but for the icy condition of walks and streets. We did not discover a particle of sand, and this in the richest town in the United States.

The many friends of Miss Gertrude M. Smith, of Wollaston avenue, who is spending the winter with friends in Sullivan, N. H., will be sorry to learn that upon her return to New Hampshire, after the Christmas holidays spent at home, she met with a painful accident when stepping off the train at Keene. She slipped upon the station platform and fell, fracturing the small bone at the end of the spine.

Miss Vera Morrison, of Westminster avenue, was a typical Fairy Queen, as Titania, in "Midsummer Night's Dream," given by the Children's Theatre Co., in Symphony Hall, Jan. 8. She was generously applauded for her "Spring Dance" and received an encore to which she most gracefully responded. Miss Morrison leaves Monday for New York, from which place she sails on the Arabic, Jan. 15, for Spain, the Mediterranean, Egypt and the Holy Lands.

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And the petition is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lexington Minute-man, a newspaper published in said County of Middlesex, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this seventh day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

W. E. ROGERS, Register

15Jan38

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

## PROBATE COURT.

## MIDDLESEX, 88.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors

and all other persons interested in the

estate of MOSES L. SANBORN, late of

Arlington, in said County, deceased,

intestate.

Whereas a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Edward O. Merrill, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty fifth day of January, A.D. 1910, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give

public notice thereof, by publishing this citation

once in each week, for three successive weeks,

in the Lexington Minute-man, the last

publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First

Judge of said Court, this seventh day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

W. E. ROGERS, Register

15Jan38

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

## PROBATE COURT.

## MIDDLESEX, 88.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors

and all other persons interested in the

estate of WALTER T. CLARK, late of

Lexington, in said County, deceased,

intestate.

Whereas a petition has been presented to said

Court to grant a letter of administration on the

estate of said deceased to J. E. Norton Shaw, of

New Bedford, in the County of Bristol.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate

Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of

Middlesex, on the second day of February, A.D. 1910, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show

cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give

public notice thereof, by publishing this citation

once in each week, for three successive weeks,

in the Lexington Minute-man, the last

publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First

Judge of said Court, this tenth day of January,

in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

W. E. ROGERS, Register

15Jan38

## E. REARDON

## FLORIST

## 895 Mass. Avenue

CUT FLOWERS FUNERAL DESIGNS

WEDDING DECORATIONS

VIOLETS IN THEIR SEASON

TELEPHONE Arlington 96-3.

CHAS. T. HARTWELL

SANITARIAN

Graduate of the Philadelphia College Sanitary

Science, Disinfection and Chemistry.

Will attend to all cases for fumigation or disinfection under the latest improved methods.

Office: 4 Medford St., Arlington, Mass.

Res. 792 Mass. Ave., 50 July

## A. L. NOURSE,

32 Post Office Building, Arlington, Mass.

LADIES' and GENTS'

Scalp Treatment and Shampooing.

Chiropody, Manicuring, Facial Massage.

MARCEL WAVE.

A full line of Pompadours, Hair Goods, etc.

Tel. 14-8. Called by Appointment.

18dec38mos

## FOSTER BROTHERS

MAKERS OF APPRO-

PRIATE PICTURE

— AND —

MIRROR FRAMES

4 Park Sq. Boston

HAROLD B. CHATFIELD

REFRACTING OPTICIAN

Office, Associates Building, Arlington

Hours: 9-12, 1:30-6.

Evenings: 7-9, except Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Special hours by appointment.

Telephone Connection.

18Jan38

## What is the Reason?

Forty years ago people did not know what a telephone was.

Today, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, alone, there are over 320,000 telephones in daily use.

You realize the need and the convenience.

Why not install a telephone of your own instead of bothering your neighbor by using hers every time you want something?

A word to our Local Manager will bring a man to your home to talk over every detail with you.

NEW ENGLAND  
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH  
COMPANY

Arlington Insurance Agency.

REDUCTION IN RATES

Against Burglary, Theft and Larceny.

CALL AND SEE US.

Geo. Y. Wellington & Son, Agents.

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ARLINGTON.

Telephone, Arlington 303-4.

Hardwood Floors, Interior Finish.

GEO. W. KENTY & CO.,

## HIS NOSE WAS SAFE.

But His Nerves Were in a State of Cold Chill Collapse.

"I was sitting on the veranda of a mining town hotel one afternoon a good many years ago," said a veteran engineer, "and was lazily smoking one of the nicest meerschaum pipes you ever saw when out of the tail of my eye I saw that a bad man down at the other end of the veranda had his gun sighted at me. They were a wild lot around there, and I couldn't tell whether he meant to shoot me or the pipe. The chances were in favor of the pipe, however, and it seemed a good chance to test my nerve. I made up my mind to let him shoot and to pretend a careless air, but I'm telling you in the ten or fifteen seconds of waiting the sweat poured my ribs sore. I felt a sort of tick at the bowl of the pipe, heard the crack of the gun and knew that a bullet had passed through the pipe. I got a brace with my hands and feet and waited for a second bullet, and it went through the bowl after the first. I sat there until his fourth bullet had hit the pipe and knocked the bowl off the stem, and then the shooter sauntered up to me and laughingly said:

"Excuse me, stranger, but I thought it was limitation."

"Same as you are," I replied.

"My gibe hurt him, but he was man enough to tell everybody about my nerve, and the boys chipped in sufficient nuggets to buy me a new fifty dollar pipe. Say, do you know what happened to me when I made an excuse to go upstairs after my old corn cob? I had no sooner got into my room than my knees gave out, chills galloped up my spine, and I'll be hanged if I didn't faint away and lie there for ten minutes. It had suddenly occurred to me that the bowl of that pipe was only six inches from my nose while the fellow was doing his shooting, and I have not yet got over touching my nasal organ now and then to see if it is safe."

## A TIRED MUSICIAN.

How Strauss Once Snubbed a Russian Court Dignitary.

When Johann Strauss took his orchestra to Russia he had some unusual experiences not generally vouchsafed to those who live outside an autocratic government.

One day he received the czarina's commands to play before her at her summer resort and was told on arriving there that he would have to rehearse his program three times before the performance. He begged to know the reason for that, but no explanation was given him. These were her majesty's orders, and he could only comply. Still, his astonishment grew when he saw during the three rehearsals an empty court carriage drawn by a pair of horses slowly going back and forth in front of his orchestra.

Throughout the final performance the mysterious act was explained. The empress, having a sharp attack of gout, was obliged to recline in the carriage, her foot on a cushion, while the concert took place, and the object of rehearsals had been to accustom the horses to a full string band test they should take right and left with her.

At the end of the performance an exalted dignitary of the court bade Strauss follow him to a splendid grand piano, saying:

"Now be good enough to play me all the newest Vienna music."

Although he was pretty fatigued by his three rehearsals and state performance, Strauss thought it expedient to comply, but after he had played continuously for over an hour he stopped, saying, "I presume that will be sufficient."

"I am not at all tired," coolly rejoined his excellency.

"But I am!" said Strauss and rose from the instrument.

## The Baths of Old Rome.

At the end of the third century after Christ there were in Rome 11 large public baths and 926 smaller ones. The baths of Caracalla could accommodate at one time 1,600 people; those of Diocletian, 3,600. Taking 1,500 as the average of each of the public baths and 50 as that of each of the private baths, it appears that at any minute bathing accommodations were possible for 92,000 people in ancient Rome. Counting on a population of 2,000,000, the figure generally given as the correct one, it would thus seem that ample privileges were afforded every day for every inhabitant of the Imperial City.—New York American.

## A Gilbert Story.

Sir W. S. Gilbert, who was one of the few playwrights who defended the stage censor, is noted for his caustic criticisms on anything which does not meet with his approval.

While dining out once some one happened to ask him his opinion of Burne-Jones' women. "Too long in the neck," remarked the author of "The Mikado." "When I look at one of them I always feel that she ought to have a joint in it and wear a stocking."—London *Tit-Bits*.

## A Pleasure of Memory.

Drollehou bought a photograph and insisted upon his mother-in-law having her voice registered by the instrument.

As the good woman refused, he added maliciously:

"Oh, come, now; just a few words. You can't think how much pleasure it will give me to hear your voice—when you are gone!"—Paris *Figaro*.

## Nothing of the Kind.

Askit—When she's abroad does she hobnob with royalty? Mrs. No-naught—Mercy, no! Her behavior is always extremely proper.—Smart Set.



THE MAN FROM HOME.

W.M. Hodge in scene from "The Man from Home," Park Theatre, Boston.

## THE HORSE WON.

## A Race With a Locomotive When Railroads Were New.

In 1822 the first charter was obtained for a railroad in the United States. It was for a line from Philadelphia to a point on the Susquehanna river, but was never built. On the announcement of the project some one asked one of the Baltimore newspapers, "What is a railroad, anyhow?" The editor was forced to reply that he did not know, but that "perhaps some other correspondent can tell."

Seven years later on the little wood en train along the Lackawanna creek the first locomotive had its trial. The experiment was far from successful, and for a number of years afterward the trains on most of the railroads continued to be drawn by horses. The first locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio had sails attached. So did the ears. These sails were hoisted when the wind was in the right direction so as to help the locomotive.

The rivalry between the railroads using locomotives and those using horses was very bitter. In August, 1830, an actual trial of speed was held between a horse and one of the pioneer locomotives which did not result in favor of the locomotive. The race was on the Baltimore and Ohio, the locomotive being one built by Peter Cooper, who also acted as engine driver.

The horse, a gallant gray, was in the habit of pulling a car on a track parallel to that used by the locomotive. At first the gray had the better of the race, but when he was a quarter of a mile ahead Mr. Cooper succeeded in getting up enough steam to base the horse amid terrific applause.

At that moment a band slipped from a pulley, and "though Mr. Cooper incurred his hands trying to replace it the engine stopped, the horse passed it and came in the winner."

As there were no brakes on the early trains, they used to stop and to start with jolts which threw the passengers across the car. The coupling was with chains, having two or three feet of slack, which the engine in starting took up with a series of jerks. The shock on stopping was even worse and "never failed to send the passengers flying."

There were no whistles in the old days. Signals were given by pushing up the valve on the dome by hand and letting the steam escape with a loud hissing noise. On the New Castle and Frenchtown railroad when the signal was heard the slaves around the station would rush to the arriving train, seize hold of it and pull back with all their might while the agent stuck a piece of wood through a wheel.

There were so many collisions and explosions that some southern railroads introduced what they called a barrier car between the locomotive and the passenger coaches of the train. This barrier car consisted of a platform on wheels upon which were piled six bales of cotton, and it was claimed it would safeguard the passengers in two ways—it would protect them from the blowing up of the locomotive and would form a soft cushion upon which the passengers could land in the event of a collision. There is no record of how this experiment worked out.—American Cultivator.

Origin of the Word Canada.

On April 20, 1634, Jacques Cartier sailed from St. Malo, Brittany, with two ships and sixty-one men for Labrador, skirted Newfoundland, named Chaleur bay, crossed the eastern end of Anticosti and then headed for France again. The next year Cartier returned with three ships, thought he saw in the St. Lawrence the wished for passage to India and was only undeceived by the freshness of the water on reaching the mouth of the Saguenay. Then was revealed the majestic size of the continent, for, with the exception of the Amazon and the Orinoco, no American river gives one such a sense of power and grandeur.

As the Frenchmen inquired the names of the Indian villages along the banks they were answered "Canada," a Mohawk word meaning village, but which was applied by the Frenchmen to the country.

## The Planing Machine.

As to the original inventor of the planing machine there is perhaps scarcely a machine about which there has been more controversy than this, and there are many claimants to the honor. There are records, however, showing that Nicholas Forq, a French clockmaker, used a metal planer in

1751 for machining pump cylinders, apparently being under the impression that they could be made more accurately in this manner than by a revolving cutter.—Cassier's Magazine.

## His College Training.

"Has Bittle's son ever made any use of his college education?"

"I should say so. He was held up a few nights ago."

"And he tackled his assailant low and threw him for a loss of four ribs. He learned that trick on his college eleven."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Out of the Ordinary.

Sapleigh Bah Jove, you know, an idea has occurred to me—Miss Pert interrupting. Pardon me, Mr. Sapleigh, isn't that more than a mere occurrence? I should call it an event.—Boston Transcript.

## A Pertinent Question.

A little boy whose sprained wrist had been relieved by bathing in whisky surprised his mother by asking, "Did papa ever sprain his throat when he was a little boy?"

Talent is that which is in a man's power; genius is that in whose power a man is.—Lowell.

## Beethoven's Last Days.

Beethoven had troubles besides the scourge of deafness. Throughout his life the conduct of his brothers tormented and grieved him, and when on the death of one of them he adopted his orphaned son that nephew's outrageous conduct broke his heart. Then he felt the sting of poverty. Dying, he would have lacked the very necessities of a waning life had it not been for the Philharmonic Society of England. The society has never boasted of the fact, but a fact it is that a ducor of £100 sent by it to Beethoven at his last gasp made deathless a martyrdom to the famous musician than it otherwise would have been.—London Graphic.

## A Nine Days' Wonder.

The memorable reign of Lady Jane Grey is said to have given rise to the phrase "A nine days' wonder." Lady Jane was proclaimed queen of England July 30, 1553, four days after the death of Edward VI. After the lapse of a period of nine days, on July 19, she relinquished her title to the crown, thus terminating her reign in the short space of a week and a half. A noted English historian says, "Thus we come to the end of the diary of that short and troubled reign that from its length is said to have given rise to the now (1620) popular phrase, 'A nine days' wonder.'"

A Social War.

"See here, old man, every time my wife orders a gown your wife orders two gowns."

"Yes?"

"Whereupon my wife goes your wife one better."

"Well?"

"Can't we arbitrate this matter?"—Pittsburg Post.

## That Kind of a Flower.

Ella—That red headed girl is always on the go, but she is the flower of the family. Stella—A sort of "Crimson Rambler."—New York Press.

## Maligning Mother.

Mrs. Brennan's ten children had gathered at the old home for the first time in years. She surveyed the group proudly. From Captain Tom of thirty-five to Mary of eleven she believed they were equally dear to her.

"Mother loves all of us," said Little Mary meditatively, "but she loves Tom best because he's oldest."

Mrs. Brennan protested and appealed to her second son.

"Dick, you grew up with Tom and can judge better than Mary. Did I ever treat him better than you?"

"Only in one way, mother," said the big fellow, a twinkle in his eye. "On cold nights you used to come in and pull the cover off me on to Tom."—Youth's Companion.

The giant Ferragus, who was slain

by Orlando, the nephew of Charlemagne, was, it is alleged, eighteen feet high. He always accompanied the army on foot, there being no horse tall and strong enough to carry him. Plautus in his published writings tells of a giant whom he examined at Lucerne whose body measured nineteen feet four inches and three lines.—Popular Mechanics.

## CHOICE MISCELLANY

## FACTS IN FEW LINES

## Poets and Their Woes.

Poets may have some feelings—most of them have no writes, so to speak—that editors ought to respect, but they don't always. If the sensitive soul is to be believed. Anyhow, not long ago Hamilton Holt of the editorial staff of the Independent, a famously pious periodical, received a poem from a poet which was almost spiritual in its sentiment. The poet, of course, thought he would have his spirit promptly transformed into cash; but, lo and behold, he got his poem back, accompanied by the usual printed slip that goes to those who have not yet risen to the importance of a written letter of declination with the regretful thanks of the editor.

Now Mr. Holt is in receipt of a printed slip exactly similar to hundreds he has sent out on their visits of disappointment, but below the notice in the blank is written this sentiment:

When poets, moved by grace divine,  
Pour out the spirit, line for line,  
Their truths to tell,  
And in return get only this,  
Hard printed form of cold dismiss,  
It hurts like—

This cry of the soul is unsigned, and Mr. Holt is wondering which one of them did it and whether, if grace divine moves the muse in that profane manner, he hadn't better change the form of declination.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## The Hotel Clerk's "Kittie."

"The 'kittie' is the latest thing for the protection of hotel clerks," said John Rohman, chief clerk at the Old Inn.

"The 'kittie,'" he continued, "is a strong box with a slit in the lid, in which we drop any excess change that comes along. For instance, if a guest overpays his bill and gets away before the mistake is discovered we drop the extra money into the kittie, which is never opened until some of the clerks find themselves short. The other day one of our boys came up \$2 ahead in his accounts. One of the guests had evidently paid \$2 more than he should in settling his bill. There was no way to locate the guest, and the \$2 went into the kittie. A day or two later I came up \$2 short, so I went into the kittie and got out the \$2. The management of every hotel makes the clerk or cashier stand for any shortage of the cash drawer that occurs on the particular clerk's watch. The kittie is an invention of the clerks at the French Lick hotel, but many hotels have adopted the plan."—Louisville Times.

It was a slippery path over the roofs of sixty cars to the big engine that was pulling us, and the wind that swept in from the shores of the ice-bound lake, along which the tracks ran for many miles, snapped sharply over those car roofs. Jimmie hung on to his lantern with one hand, to his convoy with the other. Long miles over those slippery car roofs had taught him to regard it as no very serious business.

"This ain't nothin'," was his assurance. "It sometimes gets nasty when we get down to zero an' a blizzard comes a-rappin' from off over the lake. Sometimes you have to get down an' crawl on all fours. It wouldn't be much fun to be swept off the tops of those cars."

There was no disputing that, nor that the three lengthwise planks at the gable of the car roofs were not wide promenades. You jump from one to another to cross from car to car, and a man has got to have something of a gymnastic training and some circus as well as railroad blood in his veins to do it many times without dropping into one of the hideous dark abysses between them.

A hand out of the dark slapped me in the face. "Drop," said Jimmie, and fearing possibly that I might not obey, he pulled me flat down upon the car roof. "That was a 'telltale,'" he explained, and before I could ask further we were in a short reach of a tunnel, and I understood. We were whirled through that tunnel like a package in a tube, and if we had raised our arms we could have touched the flying roof of the bore. The smoke lay heavy in the place. It filled our eyes and nostrils.

"Not real nice," said Jimmie cheerfully. "But no danger in the holes, save now and then an icicle gets a crack at your nut. You see, there ain't much use in arguin' the matter after that 'telltale' strikes you."—Edward Hungerford in Harper's.

## PARIS RAGPICKERS.

## An Occupation That is Passed Along From Father to Son.

The ragpickers of Paris are born to their work, the occupation being passed from father to son for generations. Each ragpicker family has its own district, which is inherited by the children and grandchildren.

In spite of all the progress made in modern and elegant Paris barrels of waste are piled up on the streets in front of many buildings on beautiful boulevards in the early morning hours, and it is the privilege and in fact the mission of the ragpickers to examine this refuse.

They have use for everything, and but little is left after they have passed, their thoroughness being one reason why the system is still allowed. Every scrap of paper has its market; rags are gathered for paper manufacturers; shoes go back to leather dealers.

Old sardine and preserved meat tins are used for making playthings, old bones produce gelatin and glue, lemons and orange peels are greatly sought after and sold at the rate of a cent a pound to perfume and syrup manufacturers, old metals are highly prized, cigar stubs go to tobacco factories, and even stale vegetables are carted away.

The quarters of the ragpickers of Paris are just outside the confines of the city—sections carefully avoided by most people who do not belong to the guild. Every member of the family, from the oldest to the three-year-old, takes part in the sorting of the spoils, and it often happens that members of a family die either from poisoning from stale food or from a cut from one of the tins.—Popular Mechanics.

## Site of the wigwam in which Abraham Lincoln was nominated for president, 1860. Erected by the Chicago chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Feb. 12, 1909.

## Dance Forbidden by Uncle Sam.

Fiercest of all the wild orgies of the aborigines of North America is the fiesta which culminates in the fire dance of the Saboba Indians, a small tribe living close to the Sierra Madre range of mountains, which walls off the seacoast of California from the desert. Up to 1908, when the Indian bureau of the United States government finally forbade the holding of these fiestas, the Sabobas had gathered every year at the base of old Mount San Jacinto to sing, dance and gamble and finally to throw themselves into a pit of fiery coals, roll over and over on the burning bed and then dance with bare feet on

## MISS GILDER'S VIEW

Believes That Suffragists Are Worse  
Enemies of the Working-Woman  
Miss Jeannette Gilder, in the New York Times, recently gave her views as one working-woman sees it, thus:

"I am an anti-suffragist because I have never heard a single argument advanced for the cause of suffrage that seemed to me convincing."

"I resent the assumption of the suffragists that they represent the working-woman and that they are her best friends. They do represent a large element of the working-women, but not all; nor are they her best friends. They believe they are, no doubt; but I believe that they are her worst enemies, because they teach her discontent and hold out golden hopes to her that can never be realized."

"I am just as much of a working-woman as Mrs. Kelly or Miss O'Reilly. I began at fourteen and have been at it ever since and expect to be at it till I die. I have worked hard and had as many responsibilities and discouragements as though I had rolled cigars in a factory or worked at a loom in a mill, and I have just as much right to speak for the working woman as they; and I wish to say right here, as I have said elsewhere, that I cannot see that the ballot would have helped me one iota in getting on in the world or have made the rough places smooth."

"I believe not only that the ballot in the hands of women would be a calamity, but I believe that it would prove a boomerang."

## PECULIARITIES OF POLITICS

Men Please Themselves and the Women Generally Please the Men

A recent number of the Woman's Home Companion has an illuminating article on the value of women's vote in Colorado, written from the standpoint of a woman politician. The lady voter writes as follows:

"It was a decided mistake to give women the right to the ballot, but now that they have it, in my belief it is as much the duty of a woman to exercise that right as it is for her to observe her religious duties or to take proper care of her home. The average woman is better than the average man. At least that is my observation. The average woman politician is as bad as the average man politician—only she is worse! If the rank and file of women would join in one concerted movement to unseat both the professional man and the professional woman politician, then the right of franchise vested in women would prove a boon of inestimable value."

"Like many another woman, I entered politics with the idea of purifying the political atmosphere. Since then it has been a constant struggle on my part to keep my skirts clean. It is much the same thing as a woman marrying a man to reform him. In nine cases out of ten he draws her down to his own level instead of being lifted to hers."

"Women, generally speaking, vote to please the men. There are those who will take issue with this statement, but it nevertheless true. Perhaps it may be different after the women are better educated in political affairs, if that time should ever come, but under existing condition the women vote as the men suggest. Left to themselves and uninfluenced by the men, the woman vote would be chaotic. We wouldn't know where we stood in an election till after the votes were all in, because women are influenced by all manner of things the ordinary mortal would not reckon with."

"Butler's men did that," said Jack. "We'll have to be mighty cautious. Let's get into the ditch along the track and keep a sharp lookout."

Just beyond a slight rise of the ground north of the house was a Union encampment. The smoke lazily rose from a hundred campfires, and the white tents gleamed in the bright sunshine in a manner that was almost painful to the eyes.

Gradually it dawned upon us that the camp had been suddenly abandoned—so suddenly, indeed, that the diners were left cooking on the fires, and all sorts of camp utensils and provisions were scattered promiscuously around.

We made straight for the big tent in front of which the flag was flying. Jack lowered the flag. With beating heart I entered the tent. I found it littered with torn papers and maps. In one corner was a camp chest upon which were painted the words, "General B. F. Butler, U. S. A."

In a tent in the rear of General Butler's, which was probably used as a kitchen, we found a stock of provisions that set us wild with delight. We had little to eat at home and now had been for several hours without food.

A pot of coffee steamed on the fire in front of the tent. On the shelves inside was a boiled ham, and about it lay a variety of canned meats and fruits, while a chest was found to contain a quantity of freshly baked bread.

"Oh," said Jack, "if we only had a wagon we might carry home a lot of these things."

"Well," said I, "the next best thing is to tote home as much as we can on our backs. What are we going to take?"

"I reckon," said Jack, "that the folks at home would like tea and coffee best. They are scarcest."

We decided to load ourselves down with those two articles. We found some empty sacks and divided the contents of the sack of green coffee in General Butler's kitchen tent into two parts of thirty or forty pounds each. Then into two other sacks we poured a chest of Oolong tea. These were tied up and put inside the sacks containing coffee, and Jack also stuffed into his sack the flag in front of the general's tent, which he had taken down when he first entered the camp.

He suggested that I give him a part of my coffee in order to lighten the load, and at first I was inclined to do so, but when I thought how the people at home after many months' use of chicory, parched corn, roasted sweet potato parings and other poor substitutes for coffee would enjoy the genuine article I made up my mind that I would carry home the contents of the sack if I had to drag it over the entire five miles.

We had been so much excited with our discoveries that we had not noticed that the sun was very low. It would be dark before we could reach home. We gazed longingly at what we were leaving behind and started homeward.

Anti-Suffragists

While in New York state one of the most significant aspects of the fight that women are making for the franchise is the alignment of men of prominence in the journalistic and literary worlds favorable to the cause, here in Massachusetts the anti-suffragists seem to have been most active of late in putting on record substantial leaders in the educational, religious, business and legal worlds. The list of business men throughout the commonwealth who believe it would be prejudicial to its best interests to grant further extension of suffrage to women is one that includes many men far from conservative in temperament or in their general attitude toward social evolution.

Boston Herald.

**Votes For Women**

(From the New Bedford Mercury) I had a Christmas postcard from a dear misguided friend.

The stamps aroused my wonder and my mirth;

For "Votes For Women" flourished there below "Good-will to Men,"

And kept company beside with

"Peace on Earth."

The suffragettes smash windows, lash prime ministers with whips,

And when they get the vote they'll do the same.

When party wrath is rising they will lash and smash again.

Why not? What's "Peace on Earth" to such a dame?

## CAPTURED AS SPIES

*A Story of the Civil War.*

By THOMAS GRISWOLD.

Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.

"Butler's coming! Railroad track's all torn up and the telegraph wires cut! You boys had better get right back to Petersburg. I'm going there to give the alarm."

A dust covered farmer mounted on a foaming horse, who had come tearing down the Richmond turnpike, shouted this startling news to two barefooted newsboys who were resting in the shade on the side of the turnpike, a few yards from the point where it crossed the Richmond and Petersburg railroads.

The time was in the early days of the siege of Petersburg, when General Benjamin F. Butler was operating on the James river.

The older of these two newsboys was fifteen. I will call him Jack. I was the younger one and was eleven years old.

We discussed the question whether we should go home or go on toward Richmond and endeavor to get a glimpse of General Butler, whom Confederate boys at that time regarded as a sort of monster.

We started at a brisk walk along the railroad, with our unsold stock of Richmond papers under our arms.

As we turned a curve near the Swift creek bridge we saw, about a mile beyond, a sight that greatly excited us. The air was full of black smoke through which we saw an occasional flash of flames. Presently we came close enough to discover that the source of the flames was a great pile of telegraph poles and railroad ties.

"Butler's men did that," said Jack. "We'll have to be mighty cautious. Let's get into the ditch along the track and keep a sharp lookout."

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Presently the general walked over to where we were sitting and, placing his hand on my head, said, "I suppose you boys are anxious to get home?"

"Yes, sir," we answered, both at once.

"Well, I will send you home in my ambulance. Meantime accept my thanks for the important information you have brought me."

"Vain hope! 'Halt!' we heard one of them shout just as they were abreast of us. One of them, who was a corporal, dismounted.

He was a cruel looking fellow, and we soon discovered that his looks did not belie him. Walking up to Jack, he gruffly asked, "What have you got there?" and at the same time roughly

snatched the sack from the terrified boy's shoulder.

Plunging his arm into the sack, he drew out the United States flag. At sight of this the corporal shouted, "Spies—traitors!" and danced about wildly.

It was useless for us to try to explain to the infuriated man, and to tell the truth, we were too badly frightened to give a good account of ourselves.

"I'm going to carry you to General Beauregard's headquarters," the corporal said, "and you'll be shot as spies."

We believed him. It was not, therefore, with very good spirits that we started on our march to General Beauregard's headquarters.

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## ARLINGTON LOCAL ITEMS

*Continued from page 1.*

fish on the food supplied, once a day, but the delight in watching the evolutions of the exquisitely colored star tails, fan tails and comet tails, not to mention the curious bronzed telescopes with their great goggle eyes, cannot be realized till you get these young men to set up an aquarium for you. Any interested will be cordially welcomed at the respective homes of the young men to see their collection of fish of which they are justly proud.

—Mr. F. E. Fowle, secretary of Arlington Historical Society, has been housed for nearly two weeks with an attack of grippe.

—The regular monthly second service of the First Parish (Unitarian) church, postponed from last Sunday, will be held on Sunday next at half past four in the afternoon instead of at seven in the evening as usual. The minister, the Rev. Frederic Gill, will preach a short sermon, this service being mainly a musical one. "All seats are free" has been the established custom at these services, and a cordial invitation is given to the public to attend. The service will not extend beyond an hour. The choir will render the following music:—

Voluntary, *Fantasia*, in C. Tunes: anthem, "The radiant morn," Woodward; Evening anthem, "Father when night involves the skies," Shelley; anthem, "Fear not O Israel," Spicker; duett, "Rest in Thee," Scott; contralto solo (Miss Longan), "God's glory in nature," Beethoven; anthem, "Abide with me," Barnby; organ postlude, "Grand Chorus," Salome.

—Arlington Woman's Club tendered its annual reception to the gentlemen on Thursday evening of next week, the 20th. Mr. Paul M. Pearson has been engaged as the entertainer. His subject will be, "Plantation days in song and story." Music will be made a feature of the evening and will include a talent, Miss Ethel Harding, pianist; string quartette from Symphony Orchestra. These annual assemblies have taken place in Pleasant street Congregational church, but this year it has been thought advisable to engage the Town Hall. The program is announced to open promptly at 8 o'clock.

—A roaring blaze in the open fire place in the dining room of Robbins Spring Hotel as an adjunct to the usual week-end party, found a crevice where the brick work had slipped away and ignited the wood work, last Saturday evening. This caused an alarm from Box 54 to which the fire department responded with customary promptness. Before the firemen arrived the hotel people had used two hand fire extinguishers in an intelligent way and with reinforcements of the same sort brought by the firemen, the blazing wood was quenched in a short time and danger past. Probably fifty dollars will cover the loss, though the building was filled with smoke.

—Every seat in Cottrell Hall was taken on Friday evening, Jan. 7th, and the ushers had to bring in more seats before the ticket holders were all accommodated. Mr. Marshall Darrah, of New York, was the attraction. As he portrayed the characters in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," he was given the absorbed attention of his auditors which was a flattering tribute to his ability, not only as a dramatic reader and a scholarly gentleman, but also for his power of impersonation without the aid of make-up and costuming which stage presentation affords. In this line of work he may now be said to be in a class by himself and certainly at this time lived up to his reputation which heralds him on all sides wherever he appears.

—The evening services at First Baptist church opened successfully last Sabbath evening, when there were two hundred and sixty persons present by actual count. In this number the presence of men was noticeable. Mrs. Charles B. Devereux presided at the organ and led the singing by a chorus of twenty-five voices. Mrs. E. Nelson Blake was the soloist of the evening. Dr. Wood preached a sermon not covering more than twenty minutes, but packed full of stirring thought, put in a logical and interesting way. His theme was on the decisions of life, and showed the importance of arriving at right decisions, as they influence our life for good or evil and mean success or failure. When the people realize the interest and value of these talks by Dr. Wood, First Baptist church will be crowded in every part.

—Mrs. J. A. Bailey, Jr., the president, presided at the meeting of the Unitarian Alliance, in the parlor of the First Parish church, on Monday afternoon, when a new feature of these gatherings was instituted. This was in the nature of a religious service, which will in the future open these meetings. Selections were read from the writings of James Freeman Clarke. Mrs. W. F. Burdett presented the secretary's report. The speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. Christopher Eliot, wife of the pastor of the Bulfinch place church, Boston. She spoke in a most inspiring way on church attendance, showing how important was regular attendance at church and the value it was to the individual spiritually, intellectually and socially. It also has a great uplift on the community as a whole. Mrs. F. Y. Wellington and Mrs. Geo. Hill served chocolate and cakes at the close of the literary exercises.

—The Women's Missionary and Social Union of First Baptist church held its annual meeting and election of officers in the social rooms of the church on Monday afternoon, the excellent attendance showing the keen interest of the members in matters to be transacted. Mrs. Wendell E. Richardson presided and conducted the business to a felicitous conclusion. Solos by Mrs. E. Nelson Blake, accompanied by Mrs. H. W. Reed, made a welcome harmony in the stress of business transactions. Reports were listened to from the several departments, as well as from the officers, Mrs. H. T. Gregory's report being unusually excellent and comprehensive. There was an animated discussion as to ways and means, and the offering for the Alaska Mission was collected with most satisfactory results. During the social hour, which concluded the afternoon, sandwiches and lemonade were served. The officers elected were as follows:—

President, Mrs. W. E. Richardson; vice-president, Mrs. Dan'l Tappan, Mrs. Chas. B. Devereux, Mrs. Franklin Wyman; recording sec., Mrs. H. T. Gregory; corresponding sec., Mrs. C. A. Chick; treasurer, Mrs. Ralph L. Page; social com., Mrs. E. Nelson Blake; Mrs. W. H. Heustis; Edith Allen.

—All decent citizens will heartily second the effort of the Boston Elevated to keep intoxicated persons out of the street cars. On Saturday evening, it is said,

268 "drunks" were either put out of or prevented from entering the Elevated tunnel and subway stations, and in one of the district courts yesterday a drunken man who had managed to board a car and then create a disturbance was fined \$25. —*Boston Transcript.*

## Public Installation.

For several years past Francis Gould Post 36, G. A. R., has made the installation of officers the crowning hall event of the year, making this feature semi-public and coupling with it what might be considered a camp fire. Thursday evening the most enjoyable of these events was duplicated in the exercises filling the early evening and later hours. First there was a supper in the banquet hall, attended by members and invited guests to the full seating capacity. This disposed of, the formal exercises were opened in the main hall. Commander Berthrong turned over the command of the Post to Past-Department Commander John E. Gilman, detailed from headquarters to install the officers. Commander Gilman called on Mass. Dept. Patriotic Instructor Charles S. Parker to assist in the place of Officer-of-the-Day, and all being in readiness, the following officers were installed:—

Commander, —Henry Clark. Senior Vice Com., —George W. Barnes. Junior Vice Com., —James A. Bailey. Surgeon, —David Chenevay. Chaplain, —W. A. P. Williard. Adjutant, —John Ewart. Patriotic Instructor, —C. S. Parker. Quarter-master, —Sylvester C. Frost. Officer-of-the-Day, —Alfred H. Knowles. Officer-of-Guard, —Edw. H. Downing. Q. M. Sergeant, —Laander D. Bradley. Sergt. Major, —H. W. Berthrong.

The one disappointing feature of the occasion was the absence of Past-Commander and long time Quarter master Sylvester C. Frost. Last Saturday comrade Frost slipped on the ice and fell, striking on his right knee, sustaining an injury that will confine him to his house for several weeks. His letter announcing the cause of his absence was read and elicited expressions of sympathy and deep regret at the cause of his absence. Post 36 has no more faithful or loyal member. He has for years been a veritable "watch dog of the treasury."

The special guests were Rev. Dr. Wood, Dept. Comdr's John L. Parker and his Adjutant, Gen. De Wolfe. Dr. Wood made an eloquent and inspiring address at the supper table, having a later engagement elsewhere. The others spoke at the camp fire. Of course there was music by Gideon's Band.

## Arlington's National Bank.

On Tuesday afternoon of this week was held the nineteenth annual meeting of Arlington National Bank for election of directors and officers. The original number of stockholders was eighty. Of these, thirty-one have passed away. The present number is forty-five. Of the original directors, only three are on the present list; four have died, two have resigned.

At this last meeting the "Articles of Assn." were amended, making the number of directors seven instead of nine, as formerly.

The success of the bank has been

noteworthy and beyond expectation, owing largely to the accommodating hours of service, early and late, and to the courteous treatment extended to all its patrons by the willing and efficient attendants. It has just paid its twenty-seventh dividend. Its statement in the *ADVOCATE* shows a most prosperous condition. The present board of directors are E. Nelson Blake, president, Charles W. Allen, Jas. A. Bailey, Jr., vice-presidents, Edwin S. Farmer, Sylvester C. Frost, Henry Hornblower, Franklin Wyman. These, with John A. Easton as cashier and John A. Bishop as assistant, form the active working force of our local institution, of which we may well be proud as the most accommodating bank in the country. How far the success of the bank is due to the unselfish devotion of its president would be hard to determine, but it is not lost sight of by those of a realizing sense of what this service means to the community and to the directors of the bank.

## Bay State Historical League.

By invitation of the Roxbury Historical Society, the winter meeting of the League will be held at their rooms in the Roxbury Municipal Court Building, Roxbury street, Saturday, Jan. 15th, at 2 p.m. The subject for discussion will be "How a local society can best commemorate noted persons, places, or events." Mr. James P. Munroe of the Lexington Historical Society, Mr. John P. Reynolds, treasurer of the Paul Revere Memorial Association, and Mr. John E. Gilman of the Roxbury Historical Society will speak of works in which they have been personally interested. A general discussion is expected. To reach the rooms of the Roxbury Historical Society, take a Jamaica Plain or Brookline car at the Dudley street station.

## Lexington Valuation.

The Finance Committee, chairmaned by Mr. A. E. Locke, has issued a four page circular, signed by all the twenty-two members of the committee. We understand this circular is to be followed by others. Its contents criticizes the assessed valuations of town property made by the Board of Assessors. Some one has gone to no little trouble to secure data, and many cases are cited tending to show disproportionate assessment. It is a vexed matter at best and one difficult to adjust. Probably there is nothing so difficult as equation in taxes. As we read the cases cited, it appears to us that on the whole the entire valuation is low. There are cases where business blocks are bringing in a fine income, but as far as their real value is concerned, they are almost worthless because they are old and out of date. On the other hand it is often that a handsome stone or brick building is erected at a large sum of money, but the income from it is comparatively small for many years. Here is a problem for a Solomon. The circular cites properties with just these contrasts.

The valuation is given on one elegant estate of the town as seemingly very low. This may have been the valuation when the house was built. It costs twice as much to build now, consequently the smaller places cited as paying a tax in excess of the larger house, may have cost as much to build as the more pretentious residence. You see from these cases just cited that the problem confronting the assessors is not an easy one. We would suggest that the gentlemen who have investigated this matter would make the very best board of assessors, for then they could demonstrate to the town whether the position they have

taken is right or wrong and have the courage of their convictions by instituting a reform. It is an easy matter to tell how things should be done and it is quite another to do it. We have a good many people in Lexington who are glad to point out the way but few who care to take the lead in radical and disagreeable tasks.

## Lexington Winter Carnival.

Carnival night is to be the society event of the mid winter season. The transportation committee, chairmaned by Mr. Arthur F. Turner, has completed arrangements with the Boston Elevated, the Boston Northern, the Boston Suburban, and Boston & Maine, for extra car service to properly handle the visitors. A large parking space which will accommodate several hundreds of motors will be in readiness, also a shelter in charge of attendants for the tying up of horses. Mr. J. Chester Hutchinson, chairman of the sports committee, has associated with him members from all the country clubs and each club will be represented by a large gathering, especially Brae Burn, and Winchester Country Club's hockey teams will play a match game. The patronesses and districts that they represent follow: Boston:—Mesdames Eben S. Draper, Bryce J. Allan, Robert S. Bradley, Harcourt Amory, Curtis Guild, Jr., Ebenezer D. Jordan, Robert M. Morse, Robert T. Paine, 2d, Philip L. Saltonstall, Richard D. Sears, Fiske Warren, Samuel J. Mixter, Thomas Russell, W. O. Taylor, Oliver Ames, 2d.

BROOKLINE:—Mesdames Charles Sargent, Guy Lowell, R. G. Shaw, 2d.

CAMBRIDGE:—Mesdames W. A. Bancroft, Arthur Astor Carey.

LINCOLN:—Mesdames James J. Storrow, A. H. Higgins, W. A. Brooks.

ARLINGTON:—Mesdames Henry Hornblower, James A. Bailey, Jr., E. Nelson Blake, Herbert Reed.

WALTHAM:—Mesdames E. A. Walker, Allan Greenwood.

WESTON:—Mesdames Robert Winsor, Lydia W. Gale, Charles F. Richardson.

BEDFORD:—Mesdames Roger W. Brown, Edmund M. Mills, Geo. R. Binn.

WINCHESTER:—Mesdames Samuel W. McCall, William B. French, David Skillings.

BELMONT:—Mesdames Edward F. Atkins, William Lyman Underwood.

CONCORD:—Mesdames Grafton Abbott, Herbert Blanchard, W. K. Shaw, E. L. Parker.

LEXINGTON:—Miss Alice B. Cary, Mesdames G. O. Whiting, F. Foster Sherburne, R. G. Tower.

Miss Ruth Read is chairman of the candy and confetti committee and has associated with her the following:—

CANDY AND CONFETTI GIRLS:—Misses Ruth Read (chairman), Beatrice Stevens, Hazel Prince, Mary Wellington, Amy Taylor, Anita Dale, Frances Locke, Bertha Hutchinson, Ethel Mulliken, Olive Forbes, Cora Ball.

## LEXINGTON NEWS LOCALS

... The officers of the Lexington Grange elected some three weeks ago and published in these columns on date of Dec. 25th, were installed with interesting ceremonies on Wednesday evening of this week, in Historic Hall. The installing officer was Mrs. F. Mabel Thompson of Westboro. The evening was enhanced by a collation and a social hour.

... Arlo Bates, novelist and professor of English at Technology, was gracefully introduced by Madam Prest. Milne, as was also his subject, at the meeting of the Outlook Club on Tuesday afternoon, at the usual place of meeting. The attendance was much larger than usual. Prof. Bates gave a discursive talk on contemporary literature, for which he showed he had very little consideration. There were a good many digressions from the subject in hand, but this was a privilege the kind attitude toward him seemed to warrant. He said literature was an idealization of human life, and the impression he conveyed was that the novels and the literary sketches of the present time materialized life rather than idealized it, so that there was little published that would live as literature. Our criticism of Prof. Bates would be that he was too opinionated to be quite fair, although much he had to say of the present novel and magazine articles was true. He was given the closest attention and a flattering reception and evidently enjoyed his afternoon in old Lexington.

... James Phinney Munroe, of Lexington, a prominent member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was introduced by Madam Prest. Milne, as was also his subject, at the meeting of the Outlook Club on Tuesday afternoon, at the usual place of meeting. The attendance was much larger than usual. Prof. Bates gave a discursive talk on contemporary literature, for which he showed he had very little consideration. There were a good many digressions from the subject in hand, but this was a privilege the kind attitude toward him seemed to warrant. He said literature was an idealization of human life, and the impression he conveyed was that the novels and the literary sketches of the present time materialized life rather than idealized it, so that there was little published that would live as literature. Our criticism of Prof. Bates would be that he was too opinionated to be quite fair, although much he had to say of the present novel and magazine articles was true. He was given the closest attention and a flattering reception and evidently enjoyed his afternoon in old Lexington.

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